

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

HISTORICAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

CIVIL SERVICE—THE ONLY REMEDY.

From the N. Y. Times. The warmest upholders of our present system of appointment to office must agree that the spectacle recently presented in Washington has been peculiarly disgraceful.

Along with this spectacle, which is calculated to bring disgrace everywhere on republican institutions, come the thousand complaints and proofs from all sides of the utter demoralization of our civil service. Our most trustworthy officials estimate that the public losses from the incompetence and dishonesty of the public servants, amount now every year to the enormous sum of one hundred millions of dollars.

What is worst of all in the whole matter, the evil will continually increase. There never was such an undignified scramble for place as this year; there was never more jobbery and corruption, and never more difficulty and seeming impossibility in filling the right place with the right man. Four years hence the spectacle at Washington will be only more degrading, the scramble more disgraceful, the jobs and bargains more corrupt, and the inefficiency of the public servants more glaring.

There is but one practical remedy for this state of things, and that is the entire change of the mode of appointment to places of public trust. This can be secured only by the adoption of the system begun so favorably in Great Britain—of appointment by examination, and not by favor or from party service; or, in other words, the passage of Mr. Jenckes' bill.

Moreover, there are among the masses certain unfounded prejudices against the measure. It is stigmatized as "English," though it might more properly be called "Chinese;" appointment by examination being a custom of the Celestial Empire as old as the Norman conquest. It has given the English an honest custom house—a post office which is unequalled in the world for accuracy and rapidity, and a most intelligent Indian administration. We have received too many good things from the little island to object if we at length obtain an honest civil service from the same source.

Mr. Jenckes' bill, it is said, will establish an aristocracy of officials. But this has been a measure in England which was most of all a pet of the Liberal party, and was at first opposed by the aristocracy. It does not favor favoritism and appointment by blood or by personal or party influence. It comes down to the true democracy of intelligence and character. To establish "a profession" of officeholders—a trained body of men of character and fitness for their places, with the esprit de corps of a regular profession, is what is most of all needed in this country. The sooner we have such an "aristocracy," the better for us all.

It is urged, too, that it is a mere measure of "pedantry," making book-learning the great test for public service. This is a mistake. In the British competitive examinations, an expert in every department is present at the examination of the applicants in his own branch. Moreover, character and bodily health are both made tests, and, on a broad scale, it is found that intellectual training is, to a certain extent, a pledge of character. But the advantage of the examination in ordinary school branches is, that the public secures at least a respectable education in its servants, and this, with character, health, and the tested knowledge of the practical branch aimed at, makes a better basis for eventual selection than the fact that the applicant is a friend of a Congressman, or has made a stump speech for the party.

Mr. Jenckes' bill, we believe, provides that all those who obtain the certificates of the Examining Board shall alone form the class from whom the final selection is to be made; so that we shall have, then, a trained class of office-seekers, who can apply for offices without any loss of self-respect, and whose appointment entails no corruption or jobbery. This great reform is, perhaps, too profound to be expected speedily. But everything may be expected, in an intelligent community like ours, from discussion. When we remember what discussion has accomplished within two years, in exposing "the greenback heresy," we may hope, in time, even for the success of "competitive examinations."

THE ENGLISH NEGOTIATIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Chandler is a Senator whose fidelity to his convictions is only equalled by the marvelous freedom with which he sometimes expresses them. There is never any doubt about his feelings. He is nothing if not downright. Withal, he is so good a man, and has rendered such sturdy service, in times past, to a good cause which was not then popular, that we may regret, but can still forgive, his extreme demonstrations against Great Britain.

Yet, since Mr. Chandler has himself chosen to remind the country of his past course on the questions that are now resolved into the Alabama claims controversy, we may recall the fact that he has never on this subject represented the position or purposes of the American people. In 1854 he wanted to declare that the base of the Rebellion was in the Canadas, and to act accordingly. As a matter of fact very few now believe that this was true, and as a matter of policy everybody sees that its announcement would have been unwise if not disastrous. He tells us now that he did not make his proposition without consultation with the military authorities, and calculations as to how soon threats of this sort would enable us to collect our claims from Great Britain. But his consultations came to nothing, and his resolution was never reported, one way or the other, from the committee to which it was referred. In 1856 Mr. Chandler wanted to have peremptory demand made for immediate payment of our claims, and, this failing, wanted an act of non-intercourse, and the instant withdrawal of our Minister. Probably no one but the earnest and patriotic Senator himself now believes that non-intercourse was the remedy to be employed in 1856, or that the withdrawal of our Minister would have resulted in graver consequences to the British empire than it would have inflicted upon ourselves. There may be those who think with Mr. Chandler that such a course would have insured a settlement of the Alabama claims, but they cannot be of the number who remember with us that our cousins across the water have nearly or quite as much human nature as ourselves. The Senator's next adventure into this field was a proposal to repeal our neutrality laws. Surely there cannot be three members of the Senate who agree with him in regarding the suggestion that we do wrong because Great Britain refuses to do right as any solution of our difficulties. In 1857 Mr. Chandler wanted to declare our strict neutrality between the Governments of Great Britain and Abyssinia, in the war then pending. If any one besides the Senator now thinks that the moral position of the United States before the world would have been improved by such an abandonment of all the principles we professed on the subject, we should be at a loss to know where to look for him. In all these demonstrations we believe Mr. Chandler to have been sincere and upright. He occupies very nearly the same position now.

The Senator proposes that our newly-appointed Minister should go to London with a demand in one hand and a threat in the other. "If Great Britain should meet us in a friendly spirit, acknowledge her wrong, and cede all her interests in the Canadas in settlement of these claims, we will have perpetual peace with her; but if she does not, we must conquer peace. We cannot afford to have an enemy's base so near to us. It is a national necessity that we should have the British possessions. He hoped such a negotiation would be opened, and that it will be a peaceful one, but if it should not be, and England insists on war, then let the war be short, sharp, and decisive." If war should come, he would say now that the 60,000 veteran soldiers of Michigan would take the contract to capture the Canadas in thirty days, without a man or gun from any other State. From the tone and temper of this we hasten to express our utter dissent. We believe, with the Senator, that this nation has been grievously wronged. We believe, too, that the measure of our redress must be far more than the mere money value of the ships actually destroyed by pirates equipped in British ports. We believe, with one whose words, rising from a grave over which both hemispheres have uttered their lamentations, that "Great Britain carried on war from these shores with the United States, and inflicted an amount of damage greater than would be produced by many ordinary wars;" that the capture and burning of American vessels, in itself great, was but a small part of the injury inflicted on the American marine; and that, to quote Mr. Cobden's emphatic conclusion, "we (the British) have rendered the rest of her vast mercantile property useless." We believe that, when this just and honorable basis for estimating the liabilities actually incurred by the British Cabinet shall be once settled, the offer to cede the Canadas may well be made on the one hand, and considered on the other.

But we do not believe that the proper spirit in which to conduct this negotiation is one of bluster or threatening. We do not believe that it is desirable to approach an ancient empire, as proud as she is still powerful, with the notice that she must settle promptly, on our terms, in thirty days, or fight for her possessions, which we are quite capable of taking, in thirty more, with the volunteers from a single one of our States. We doubt, indeed, whether we need make haste to settle the matter at all. We lose little by delay; she may lose much. The longer the adjustment is postponed, the surer we are of recompense for our losses, and the more ready we are to negotiate. Meanwhile we trust and believe that whatever negotiations may occur will be conducted in a spirit of the most perfect courtesy and the sincerest desire to promote a peaceful adjustment. Neither the new administration nor the new Minister will forget that, after all, the English are of the same blood with ourselves, and that, because they are, they must not be bullied. Mr. Sumner's speech, in this and most regards, represents the settled determination of the American people; which will not control any personal prejudices, which will not control any party policy. We all know that Great Britain is too proud a nation to be coerced by unworthy fears. Let us not forget that the United States is too great a nation to fail in securing justice, and too absolutely assured of her power to secure it to be guilty of the bluster and bravado which characterize only the weak.

CHANDLER ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. From the N. Y. Herald. At the present stage of our negotiations with England on the Alabama claims, we ought not to belittle and weaken our own case by conduct wanting in national dignity or by such extreme assertion of our own views as beyond the rational limit. Such an utterance as that of Mr. Chandler in his resolution in regard to Canada damages our case, so far as it has any effect whatever, and if his resolution were acted upon it could have no other result than to forfeit the very strong ground we now hold in our difference with England. If Mr. Chandler was talking for Michigan, we must regret that he chose this very important subject at a time when every word spoken in our Senate may be scrutinized for the

indications of our temper; for certainly it would not be creditable to us to have it supposed that we entered in this spirit upon a grave question of national right and honor. Bullies and vapors have no man's respect, and it is a weak case that has to be sustained with threats. Our position among the nations and our demonstrated power are such that no nation can put us off with a joke unless we begin the joking. England cannot refuse to hear and heed with respect our statement of grievances unless we put that statement in such a shape that common sense of courtesy and right the world over will justify her in refusing to listen to it. And this we do if we open the case with a threat that her territory shall not be safe so long as she refuses to accept our conclusion. Our case might have been very well left to go to the common sense of England on Mr. Sumner's statement of it; but our opponents on the other side of the sea, may well use Mr. Chandler's ridiculous claim to show that we are a people with whom it is in vain to reason.

GRANT AND GREELY.

From the N. Y. World. Mr. Horace Greeley's remarks in Tuesday's Tribune, upon finally finding that the President was not minded to give him any office, form one of the most grateful and ingenuously attempted at jollity which the melancholy mind of man ever gave vent to. The Mark Tapley of fiction cheering himself in the wreck of a matter at Eden, and bearing up against the unholty tricks of Scadder, is a spectacle upon which the humane mind may find a certain satisfaction in dwelling; but the Doctor Johnson of history "cracking his jokes and cursing the sun," is one from which even pity must turn repelled. And it is much more in the latter guise than in the former that the versatile philosopher of the Tribune represents himself to us. Indeed, if we take away from his lecture-cogitation his wit, his wisdom, and his learning, the residuum presents some points which have a striking resemblance to the character of H. G. But although Dr. Johnson has recorded, in the most pathetic of his productions, how he endured to dance attendance upon the couches and to be shouldered by the lackeys of a Chesterfield, he at least had the grace to withdraw after months of a fruitless suit, and when he procured himself to have exhausted "all the powers of pleading as a retired and unworldly scholar can command." And, moreover, he had not the dishonesty to dissemble how sorely he was hurt. But H. G. has notoriously wooed President after President, and exercised all the wiles of a "retired and unworldly" journalist upon a series of political mistresses, who, agreeing in nothing else, have nevertheless agreed in rejecting him. And, having so far and so often forgotten his high calling, H. G. comes before us now with the air of an undertaker's mute of duty, and disingenuously endeavors to persuade the world that the contortions of his benevolent features under torture are the unforced smiles of hilarious joy.

"Though he" Greeley relates of Greeley—"has twice conversed freely with the President respecting certain meditated appointments, no word or hint was dropped on either side that he was or was not suggested that he might be himself appointed to any post whatever." Conjecture is baffled in the endeavor to recall what may have been the conversation of these two great men. What blandishments can H. G. have employed to win the heart of Grant withal? One can fancy him wandering from politics to poultry, and from the tariff to the strawberry patch, without touching a responsive chord in the bosom of Grant or awakening a gleam of intelligence in his piscine eye. And the ignorance of the philosopher upon those subjects which engage the profound mind of the President is, if possible, more marked than his ignorance upon things in general. He knows nothing to speak of of horse-flesh, and nothing whatever of the pupa of March or the worm of October. His accomplishments in the way of dancing and dressing are not such as to commend him to a functionary who cares for neither. Worst of all, it does not appear that he ever gave Grant anything—except some political services, which were all the more meritorious in proportion as they were distasteful, but which are the one sort of gifts for which Grant has evinced no gratitude. It is not surprising, therefore, that "no word or hint was dropped," from the President at least, about the propriety of bestowing an office upon an H. G. who came to him thus uncongenial and thus empty.

It is none the less fatal to Mr. Greeley as a journalist and to the profession of journalism in general that Mr. Greeley as an individual should even incur the imputation, which he takes pains in his forced mirth not to repel, of seeking a Federal office. He endeavors to fortify himself with the name of Franklin, who undoubtedly held office, and who also undoubtedly owned and edited, with such editing as was then called for, a newspaper of the period. But Mr. Greeley will not undertake to say that journalism in Franklin's time was a thing even analogous to the journalism of his own day. A public journal may be a great power, but its power depends not only upon the ability with which it is conducted, but upon the reader's belief in the entire disinterestedness of the man who conducts it. Of course, this belief cannot survive the spectacle of an editor running about, or even being thought to run about, after an office for himself. The quid pro quo which he can give for it is only of one kind. The office must be a reward for services rendered, or a payment in advance for services to come. That is to say, the public must believe that the political interests of the party or the person to whom he owes his place. The case is similar to that which the law that excluded Mr. Stewart from the Treasury was framed to meet. It was feared by the wise man who drew up that prohibition that a merchant who was also a public officer would be tempted to administer his office with an eye to his mercantile interests. In this case, the danger is that an officer or an office-seeker who is also a journalist will be tempted to manage his journal with an eye to the getting kind of his office. By how much it is more important that people should not be led or misled by their political teachers than that they should not be robbed by their political agents, by so much this latter danger is more to be guarded against than the other. It is lamentable that a journalist should not see it to be a danger at all, and should hold so low an opinion of his readers as to believe that his weight with them would be lessened by his refusal to disavow, as Mr. Greeley has refused to disavow, aspirations for public office for himself.

BORIE.

From the N. Y. World. Porter's man Borie, who has very little to do in Washington, is as busy as a bee at Philadelphia. He is reconstructing the navy yard, by turning out efficient mechanics who are competitors with the radical Kelly, Myers, and Neil in the running of Philadelphia as a steam boiler-maker of the yard, testifies that the chief engineer, Lawton, who is stated to

be a recent importation from Massachusetts, told him that, in making the subordinate appointments in his department, "he must satisfy the outside politicians." Lawton declared that "no workmen should be employed in the yard unless they support the present administration." The question of competency was not to be considered. Democratic boiler-makers must be turned out to make way for radical ballot-box stuffers. The examination of applicants runs as follows:—"Are you recommended by Kelly & Co.?" "What ticket do you vote?" If answers to these questions are satisfactory, in goes some tradesman or politician, and out goes a competent Democratic mechanic to make way for him. It is thus that Borie subserves the interests of his masters, Kelly, O'Neill, Myers, Porter, and Grant.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers. FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat. DIAMOND and other Jewellery of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and gold. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 8 37

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN, IMPORTER OF Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry, Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. ESTABLISHED 1823.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, AND FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, 3 21 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD ST.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! WM. D. ROGERS, CARRIAGE BUILDER, 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET. Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869, COMBINING DURABILITY, AND ELEGANCE OF FINISH.

Attention given to repairing. [4 17 stuth Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.]

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, INCLUDING Coupe Rockaways, Phaetons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tutha

For Sale at Reduced Prices. THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, CENTRAL OFFICES, NO. 106 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chestnut street), AND No. 432 WALNUT STREET (Penn Building). ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency. The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward by Mail or Express as ordered, immediately upon receipt, a number of great importance. United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished. Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc. The following rates of commission are allowed on stamps and Stamped Paper:— (On \$25 and upwards)..... 2 per cent. " 100 " 3 " " 300 " 4 " Address all orders, etc., to STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 3240 CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities of the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

\$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, ISSUED BY THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS, And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT, Yielding in Currency nearly

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price. Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

E. W. CLARK & CO., NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 674P

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price. Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

E. W. CLARK & CO., NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET,

Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 674P

Union Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.

These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.

Full information cheerfully furnished.

The road will be completed in TWENTY (20) DAYS, and trains run through in THIRTY (30) DAYS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

4 9 1m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office.

BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila., Special Agents for the Sale of Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes-barre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent. payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States Taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 90 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of \$50, \$100, and \$1000. Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application. Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates. Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 36P

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESTNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and all Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 3 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS, Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfurt, JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

HENRY G. GOWEN,

(Late of Cochran, Gowen & Co.) BANKER AND BROKER, No 111 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York. Gold and Government Securities dealt in. New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received. COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO No. 19 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe. Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers Rates. 1 28 6m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once cement itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight, self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upward draught, that a large amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygienic condition of the air as produced by its new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere. Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle. No. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand. N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10P

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER

OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-Down Grates, Fire-board Stoves, Bath Heaters, Stove-Plate, Hot-Air Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, S. B. THOMPSON, No. 2469 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS. A. S. ROBINSON, No. 910 CHESTNUT Street, Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS. FINE DRESSES "ENEMAS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY. SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, Including a Number of Choice Gems, A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS. A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC. Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

W. H. RADFORD, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, AND STEAM LAYER, 943 South 7th Street, Below Locust.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM STOPPERSAN vs. EMMA STOPPERSAN. September Term, 1868. No. 43. In Divorce. To Emma Stoppersan, Defendant: That the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in this case. Returnable at 3 o'clock P. M., on May 11, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. FREDERICK DITTMANN, 2 21 1/2P Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOHN SAUNDERS, dec'd. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN THOMAS H. and JOHN SAUNDERS, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution thereon, has appointed JOHN SAUNDERS, Jr., as accountants, will meet on THURSDAY, April 27, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 432 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of CLAMOR FREDERICK HAGEDORN, Dec'd. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CLAMOR FREDERICK HAGEDORN, deceased, and to report distribution thereon, has appointed CLAMOR FREDERICK HAGEDORN, and HERMAN THEOPHILUS PLAFER, Executors of the said HAGEDORN, deceased, and to report distribution of the MONDAY, the 30th day of April, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 320 S. FOLK Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 4 12 1/2P

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At Philadelphia, April 21, 1869. The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN M. GALTWELL, of the City of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and of the County of Philadelphia, in the District Court of said District. 4 22 1/2P R. L. ASHURST, Assignee.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON.

GRON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Laboratory, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16P